Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM AND HUG WELCH, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. V. NO. 226.—[New Series. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1832. WHOLE NO. 406. VOL. VIII.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $2.50 a year, or $2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editors, until all arrearages are [illegible]

[illegible]tisements will be inserted at the usual [illegible] Persons sending in advertisements, are [illegible] to note on the margin the number [illegible]s, or they will be continued until [illegible] charged accordingly.

THE JOURNAL.

[illegible]RY, THURSDAY, SEPT 20

[illegible] the following article from [illegible]nstitutionalist, a "whole hog" [illegible]an Buren paper, just to show [illegible]ness that is prevailing in the [illegible]e Hero, and to make a few [illegible]arks which the occasion has [illegible] The author, as you will per[illegible]s not burden the Barbour men [illegible]ly with overstrained and ful[illegible]pliments, nor does his senti[illegible]hat particular, reflect much [illegible]imself. But, however, we [illegible]o forestall your opinion—[illegible]cle:

[illegible] after a character for great[illegible] wish to arrogate to ourself su[illegible]e to our neighbors; but there [illegible] with regard to the election [illegible]d Vice-President, which we [illegible] been generally investigated—[illegible] is not generally understood. [illegible] impression appears to be, that [illegible]ith regard to Vice-President can[illegible] election of Gen. Jackson: where[illegible] friends of Clay should succeed in [illegible] ticket, and should get a majority [illegible] either of the two Jackson tickets, [illegible] the State will evidently be given [illegible]al candidates. There will be three [illegible]ckets. That is, there will be fifteen [illegible] support Clay and Sergeant, fifteen [illegible] vote for Jackson and Barbour, and [illegible]dged to vote for Jackson and Van [illegible]uppose that the electors pledged to [illegible]Clay and Sergeant should get over [illegible]d of the votes, it matters not if the [illegible]d votes of the other two tickets should [illegible] one-half of the whole number, Jack[illegible]se the vote of North-Caroli[illegible] not at all improbable if we recur [illegible]st between Jackson and Adams, [illegible]hat the partizans of Mr. Adams are [illegible]Clay. In order for Jackson to tri[illegible] his opponent, it is requisite that he [illegible]ds of two thirds of the votes of the [illegible]ereas if there were only one Jackson [illegible]e half of the votes would suffice. [illegible] the friends of Mr. Barbour, with this [illegible]ing them in the face, still have the ef[illegible] to say, *they are not endangering the [illegible] Gen. Jackson* by running a separate [illegible] Or are they themselves grovelling in [illegible]rk, unconscious of what they are doing? [illegible] some of them are deficient in common [illegible] is quite apparent. But fortunately the [illegible]le are wide awake, and not easily gulled [illegible]ion-skins. That they were somewhat star[illegible]t first we admit—and so did the man of [illegible] stand in awe, for awhile, of his ass who [illegible]ped the skin of a lion; but then the silly [illegible], delighted at the success of his artifice, [illegible] needs bray, and was detected. Thus [illegible] some of the clamorous Barbourites—had [illegible] held their peace, the people might have [illegible]owed the deception; but their foolish bra[illegible]ng has undone them—*vide* Burton Craige, & Co.

[illegible]lthough this article speaks its own imbecility, we will briefly notice some of its leading features. Who can read it without seeing the alarm, manifested in the greater portion of it, at the probable defeat of Gen. Jackson's election, particularly in this State. He has, in part, made a statement that accords with the fact so well, that we have the fondest hopes that the final issue will realize his fearful apprehensions. We, however, shall see ere long.

In speaking of the impolitic and suicidal course of those Jackson men who prefer Barbour to Van Buren, in running a separate ticket, he sets up for Van Buren an exclusive right to the Jackson ticket, without showing the least authority for such right, and charges them with the unpardonable conduct of "endangering the election of Gen. Jackson." Now which of these would be Vice-Presidents has the best right to the Jackson ticket, would be, in our opinion, a matter that would require the wisdom of King Solomon to decide. And further, which of the two men is the most trustworthy, is a matter concerning which we will not at present hazard an opinion. But it is a fact too well established to be shaken by contradiction, that Gen. Jackson very much desires the election of Van Buren. And should he fail, we very much doubt whether he would, if he were himself elected, be willing to discharge his official duties any length of time thereafter. His object, we think, is to secure the Presidency to Van Buren, and the Van Buren men think so, if they would be candid enough to speak it out; but it's policy to dissemble. Barbour has become the rallying point of the nullifyers, none of whom finds substantial favor in the President's eyes, as yet, but, it is thought, may, from his altered tone in his bank-veto message, should he lose his election. But this a mere matter of opinion—one which we hope will never be realised.

The Jackson party is a queer sort o' thing, as will most forcibly appear on a close examination. It is composed of a number of petty parties that are necessitated to leap upon the Old Hero's back to keep above water, and are striving their utmost to kick each other off. For an instance, mark the bitterness of the Barbour and Van Buren men in this town. Both say they are Jackson men, and both charge one another with hypocrisy; but, we believe, neither of them will support Jackson any longer than necessity compels. It must be borne in mind that this is the opinion of many.

But for our own selves we say let them fight it out, since fight they will. It is true, we would rather have seen these two knights of the quill finish discussing the merits of Barbour and Van Buren without such a flourish in the streets as was witnessed a few days ago. Editors should set nobler examples before the public. They are in a situation that renders them very conspicuous, and equally as responsible.

In conclusion, we congratulate those friendly to the election of Mr. Clay, through principle, on the brightening prospects of success. Stand firm and be of good cheer, and all may yet be well.

The cold dreary winter is drawing nigh. Already has the beauty of summer and autumn faded away as the rose fadeth. Reader enquire of yourself how your time has been spent during the past season—whether you have been industriously employed in some honorable business, laboring truly for your own living? If you have not, you have been of no service to this world, but an expense. To be thus is no honor to any man. Those from whom honor comes upon the worthy, give but little of it to an idler. Idleness gains a notoriety that fools may envy; but those who know their own interest and their own character would feel themselves disgraced by it. Every man has a sphere to move in which he might beautify and adorn, and arrive at eminence therein, if he would but aspire to it; but the great misfortune is, that the most of mankind will not profit by advice; experience must teach wisdom, and then, alas! it is always too late to recal by gone days. Every person ought to contribute as much to the good of his fellow man as his situation will permit, and he will himself gain in the same proportion.

If the people knew political editors as well as a few individuals who are in many instances controling them, we verily believe that much the greater portion of them would be regarded as office seekers. Since it has become the order of the day to select editors of the predominant party to fill lucrative offices, every aspirant who is not conspicuous enough to attract the particular attention of the great leaders, can blow himself into consequence by editing a violent party paper. The more unprincipled and brawling he is, the fatter the office he will receive. This very well accounts for the desperate and excessive measures of the friends of the men in power. The number of these office seekers have so increased that there is not a chance for them all, and they have undertook to destroy the President's confidence in one anothers fidelity, that whichever party proves successful may obtain the whole benefit. Here is the source of political corruption.

From the Charleston Observer.

"TO THE RALLY."

During the Electioneering Campaign, which has just terminated—whatever may have been gained or lost to the great political interests of the City, the State, and the Country—every reflecting person must be constrained to admit that the cause of virtue and religion has sustained an immense, if not an irreparable injury. It is well known that every exertion was made, every artifice tried, every deception practised—and if mutual accusation gives any clue to the truth—nothing was left undone by either of the parties concerned, with the loosest casuistry tolerates between belligerent powers in a state of actual warfare. Now, the great question which as citizens and as Christians; we are bound to answer to our own consciences as we must soon answer it at the bar of God, is, what must be the ultimate consequence of a repetition of the measures which have been pursued in the political contest? Can bribery, and drunkenness, and perjury, and violence, and fraud, and falsehood, and their kindred vices, be systematically encouraged in any community, without disgracing its character and affixing upon it that guilt, which has ever been followed by the avenging frown of Heaven. It matters not how sacred the object—how just the cause—a resort to such means for securing it, must prove a curse both to the victor and the vanquished. To the one, the consciousness of having attempted to compass its ends by unhallowed acts, renders doubly bitter the mortification of defeat; and to the other, the flush of conquest grows pale under the stings of remorse. None but the most obdurate and hardened, however much they may be disappointed, or gratified with the result, can reflect upon the part which they have acted in this impassioned drama, with any thing like self respect.

If there be any moral sensibility remaining, we would entreat the leaders and the actors in these reprehensible scenes, to review their own work. They have mingled for the drunkard the intoxicating cup, and made him a deeper curse to himself and to society than ever—They have driven into the ranks of the drunkard those who were formerly temperate—They have created a thirst for strong drink in many who had not been accustomed to "touch, or taste, or handle." They have brought the young and inexperienced into an intimate association with the most profane, and dissolute, and unprincipled, in our city's population. They have encouraged midnight carousals, and Bacchanalian revelries. They have given employment to men who live and fatten upon the vices of society. They have hired desperados and given them their secret instructions. They have marked every vote which was thought to be merchantable, and they have tendered its price. Where artifice could not succeed, they have used force even to imprisonment—They have systematically violated, if not the letter, the spirit of the law regulating elections. And were it necessary to proceed, we might greatly enlarge this formidable list of acts which are totally unbecoming a free people, and which no terms of reprehension can sufficiently condemn.

Were the dregs of society, the only individuals implicated in this matter, it would be regarded as nothing peculiarly atrocious—But we fear that if diligent search were made, it would be found that the whole plan has been under the direction of men whose profession and rank ought to shield them against every imputation.—But the proverb seems to have been forgotten by the high as well as the low, that 'righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.' With this as the motto, we would invite "to the Rally," utterly regardless of any political distinction, every friend of virtue, peace and order—of temperance and truth—of religion, morality and God—and we would entreat them by all that they held dear on earth, and sacred in heaven, to guard against any subsequent prostitution of honor and principle at the shrine of political ambition.

Since the above was in type, we learn that the following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a public meeting of one of the parties, it being the result of a conference had with the leaders of the other party—Better late than never—Yet it is a crying disgrace, that the good sense and patriotism of the parties had not before arrested this tide of corruption.

"It being the duty of all honest men to discountenance any proceedings which are calculated to impair the freedom, or affect the purity of the elective franchise—It is therefore,

Resolved, by the Members of the Union and State Rights Party, that they will to the utmost of their power suppress every abuse which may be found to exist in relation to our popular elections, and that to accomplish this object, a committee of five persons shall be appointed to take such measures in behalf of the party, as may be necessary."

From the Richmond Whig.

THE CHOLERA—HERE OR NOT?

Yesterday the Board of Health reported a case of Cholera on the authority of Drs. Nelson and Cullen, two Physicians of distinction. Every man in such cases, considers himself competent to form an opinion, and there has been accordingly, much learned discourse on the question whether it was the real Cholera, the true "Simon Pure," or a pretender merely, and some disposition has been manifested to censure the Physicians who reported, and the Board of Health, which published the case. The best defence of the Board, if defence is necessary at all, is to reflect a moment upon the consequences of *suppressing* the case. Never did rumor exert more indefatigable activity than on yesterday, in circulating the news. It flew to every part of the city like lightning. Every street had its version, and its peculiar exaggeration, and within a few yards of the house itself, where the patient died, it was asserted that two or more whites had died of the disease! This being the fact *within* the city, what would be the state of the case in the country? Nay, what, no doubt, is the state of the case in the country? By this time, ten thousand versions are afloat, all differing from the truth and from each other, and all magnifying the reality. And now, how would those who censure the Board, put down these idle tales, so much more injurious than the mere truth? How would they in their wisdom, correct error, but by the exhibition of truth? It is not palpable that the exaggerations which had gone abroad, multiplying and enlarging as they receded from Richmond, were calculated to affect trade infinitely more than the authentic report of one isolated case? Independently of this, the Board was under the obligation of a public pledge to report the early and whole truth; and they would have been false to that pledge, as well as unjust to the community at large, to have acted otherwise. Even should the case have not been Cholera, they have acted wisely for the city, as well as honestly in their trust. If it be not Cholera, it will quickly appear from its not spreading; the injury to business will be temporary: whereas, the country now sees, that the Board may be depended upon—that they *will* state what they believe, and their reports, instead of idle rumor and gossip, will be looked to for the truth.

From the Fayetteville Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Below I give a short sketch of a conversation which happened not many hundred miles off, on nullification; a moral may be drawn from it; let the people look more to the acts than to the professions of men. The following is an apt illustration of the course of some politicians, editors, &c. who are continually disseminating articles in its favor, but when asked the question, like Mr. F., they say, "I am not a nullifier."

Q IN THE CORNER.

I am not a nullifier, says Mr. F. Indeed! says Mr. D. I thought you were. Oh no, rejoined Mr. F. did not I vote for Mr. W's resolutions denouncing the doctrine. That may be says Mr. D. but if my memory serves me, you made a speech which I thought was in favor of it. Very like, said F. you know all things are mutable; there was a time, tis true when I thought that the doctrine of constructive powers would be popular; at least so thought Mr. C., my friend, you know, and having great respect for his opinions I gave in to the doctrine, and advocated it both in public and private—but things you know are mutable; I was then in favor of the tariff, at least Mr. C. was, and you know I have a very great respect for his opinion. I also advocated that, but men as well as things change, and—and Mr. C. has changed. He is now a genuine patent State Rights man, the very father of nullification; but, as I have already said, I have great deference for his opinions, and when I come to think, to reflect, on the powers granted and reserved, I find that I have been all along wrong sir, totally wrong sir, and have come to the conclusion that nullification is the rightful remedy for a State to arrest the operation of any law of Congress, within her limits, when she may think it unconstitutional. But, said D. (with evident surprise) Mr. F. I thought you said you were not a nullifier. So I did, said F. and I say so still. What? (asked D.) does your conclusion amount to "that nullification is a rightful remedy?" Did I say that? said Mr. F. (embarrassed.) You did, answered Mr. D. I meant only to say that my friend Mr. C. said so, replied Mr. F. I understand you sir, said Mr D. (bowing significantly and leaving him.)

CHARLESTON.

The Nullifyers carried their ticket for Intendant and Wardens, by an average majority of 160. No breach of the peace is mentioned as having occurred. The City Gazette (Union) says:—

"THROWN BACK FOR A RALLY, BUT NOT DISCOMFITED!

"The City Election is lost to us, but without a defeat of our men or our principles. Though we cannot say the "*day is our own*," yet we can say we have met the enemy in the 'mountain and in the plain,' and still breast the storm undismayed and unconquered. Under all the peculiar disadvantages of a Summer campaign—with all the State and City patronage—offices in possession and offices in expectancy, all arrayed against us, the result of this contest is, in the language of our opponents with respect to Judge Cheves, "only what might have been (and indeed was) expected from that quarter." In this combat of the ballot boxes, we are neither defeated nor driven back—but our fores have drawn off from the field, to refresh and to rally, determined with the aid of the Spartans from our Thermopalæ, to renew the October contest with increase of vigor and of strength."

THE CROPS.

We have been agreeably struck with the change wrought by a few weeks of favorable weather on the prospects of the farmers in this and some neighboring Counties. Seven weeks ago, a jaunt of 100 miles through the counties of Cumberland, Wake and Orange, disclosed to our view, nothing but the appearance of an almost total failure of the Corn Crops. Whole fields seemed to have been irreclaimably destroyed by the drought; and we were assured on all hands, that nothing like a sufficiency for the domestic consumption could be made. Passing over the same ground last week, we found a good crop on many, and a most luxuriant one on some of these fields; and every where a belief that an abundance will be made. Cotton also looks well, though backward.

Observer.

The Cotton Crop.—So frequently have we been deceived respecting the Cotton Crop, that we had almost determined not to trouble our friends again on this subject, but we are induced to change this determination, from the extraordinary appearance of the Cotton fields at this time. A general gloom pervades the Planting interest of this State.—Many planters, who, with only ordinary seasons, would have made 200 Bales of Cotton, cannot now, under any circumstances, make 50. Many fields have already been abandoned, and their, stocks turned into them.

In many Counties the drought and the rust have destroyed entire fields of Cotton.—We have cried Wolf, Wolf, Wolf, again and again, when there was no Wolf; but, rely on it, there is now no mistake. We have just retured from a tour through the counties of Wilkes, Greene, Morgan, Oglethrope, Clarke, Walton, Newton, Henry, Butts, Monroe, Crawford, Upson, Pike, Jones, Jasper, Talbot, Troup, Fayette, Harris, Baldwin, Warren, &c. &c. and hesitate not to say, that in the aggregate, a half a crop of Cotton, under the most favorable circumstances, cannot be made this year. *Aug. Cron.*

SECRET HISTORY.

The correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, who is understood to be one of its editors, now on a tour through New York, has unveiled certain transactions in regard to the United States Bank, which deserve the attention of reflecting men. He asserts that, just prior to the session of 1829, Gen. Jackson was in favor of re-incorporating the U. S. Bank, and promised to insert a paragraph in his Message recommending that measure. Instead, however, of redeeming this promise, he came out with a strong denunciation against the Bank. How was this change wrought? The Com. Advertiser explains the secret as follows.

Newburyport Herald.

You must recollect that until the Safety Fund scheme was devised as a means of enabling the Albany Regency to seize upon and control the operations of all the Banks of this State, the Van Buren politicians of Albany were as warmly in favor of the Bank of the United States, as were the Directors of the Bank themselves. They even petitioned strongly for the location of a branch at Albany. I have seen the petition. It contains among the leading applicants, the names of Martin Van Buren, Benjamin F. Butler, William I. Marcy, and Charles E. Dudley. The two last named gentlemen are now our notable Senators in Congress, who, in the teeth of this application, made under their own hands, voted against every proposition in favor of the Bank, during the late session of Congress. But a simple petition from the Albany Regency, for the establishment of a Branch at that place, was not enough. Mr. Van Buren, therefore, with his own hand—so strongly was he then in favor of the Bank,—wrote an urgent letter in behalf of the application. Such was the posture of things when the Albany Managers discovered, that through the delusive safety-fund scheme, they could seize the substantial control of all the old Banks, and grasp the stock of the new ones, and in addition to the political influence which the possession of such a power would give them, enable them also, in the event of getting rid of the Branches of the United States Bank, to exact *seven per cent.* interest upon their discounts, instead of *six*,—the rate of discount of the Branches. The device was worthy of its authors—exactly in keeping with the conduct of those who have since audaciously proclaimed in the Senate house of the Union, that their political principles have no deeper foundation than private gain, and that their governing maxim is to seize upon the '*spoils*' of the people for a prey. The next step was to bring the President out against the Bank of the United States, preparatory to its destruction. A private meeting of the Master-Spirits was then held in Albany, at which it was agreed that the President should be brought out against the Bank. The Argus may deny this statement, if it pleases. But it will do no good. *I know who the persons were attending that meeting; and I can prove in a Court of Justice, when and where it was held, by whom it was attended, and what were the steps agreed upon.* Suffice it to say, the measure was matured, as I have stated, and such further arrangements taken as would secure the success of the conspiracy at Washington. Nor were they disappointed in their calculations. —Knowing their men, their measures were considerately taken; and thus far, the voice of the people, and both houses of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding, they have marched steadily forward towards the accomplishment of their purpose. Such, gentlemen, was the history of the attack upon the Bank, in the first message of President Jackson. That attack, it will be recollected, was repeated in the second message of 'the old Roman.' Its repetition was moreover procured by precisely the same men and the same means. Another meeting was held by the money changers at Albany, and the proposition for a second attack upon the Bank, through the message of the President, was formally discussed. And here I will do Mr. Van Buren the justice to say, that he was opposed to this renewal of the measure. The first message had elicited such responses from the people in Pennsylvania —of the great commercial cities—and from the Western States—as convinced him that the Bank was a favorite institution with the people, and he feared the effect of a second experiment. But "the sons of Zeruiah were too hard" even for him, and he was reluctantly induced to renew his charge upon the Bank.

The Militia System, generally considered as worse than useless, has had a very unfortunate effect in its enforcement, in this State. The late law compelling Quakers to muster or pay fines, has driven a great number of our valuable citizens to Ohio and Illinois, and more are preparing to follow, carrying off with them wealth, which is much needed in a country desiring Rail Roads and other improvements, and what is more, carrying away industrious and steady habits, which we equally want. *Ral. Reg.*

Mormanism in New England.—It is stated in the Boston Christian Register, that two Mormonite preachers have recently visited that city, and made about 15 converts to their strange doctrines, who have been baptised and joined the Mormon church. Some of them are said to be respectable persons. All contemplate going to the west, and some have already started for "the promised land, the place of refuge for the house of Israel and for all the Gentile world who will flee thither for safety," in Jackson county, Missouri. Two females who have gone, had acquired by industry, one 1500, and the other 800 dollars, which they have given up to go in the general stock. The others possess between 3000 or 4000 dollars, which they are going to put into the general fund, and which they can never draw out again.

"Thus (says the Register) are people swindled out of their property and drawn from their comfortable homes, by ignorant fanatics." One of the preachers has been at Lynn, where four or five persons have embraced Mormonism and been immersed. The preachers intended visiting the cities and principal towns of New England.

HORRID AFFAIR.

The Savannah Georgian says that James Jones Stark, Esq. of Guynn county, was shot dead at the hotel of that city, on the 10th inst. by Dr. Philip Midis a circumstance which had cast a gloom over the whole community, both parties being extensively connected in the city. It appears from a letter published in the Charleston Courier, that the object of Stark's visit to Savannah was to fight a duel with Minis; and that he went on the field the evening previous, but the Doctor not making his appearance, he returned, and was about to go home, when without any caution or previous intimation, Minis shot him down while standing between his friends —The murderer is in prison.

THE PROSPECT.

The prospect for defeating Gen. Jackson, is most flattering. Pennsylvania and New York, are swarming like a beehive. Those who have not access to the Public Prints of those states, can have little idea of the number of meetings, the concourses by which they are attended, and the extreme animation of public opinion. There are many Jackson Meetings, but yet more Anti-Jackson. In Pennsylvania four years ago, an Adams Meeting was a rare thing—Clay Meetings numerously attended are now being held in every quarter of the State. Result as it may—sufficient, or insufficient, to revolutionize the State—the change in public opinion, from the gloom of 1828, to the confident anticipation now entertained, of prostrating Jacksonism, is most marked, extraordinary and undeniable. Jackson will be defeated—but whether by Clay or Wirt, is doubtful, and comparatively immaterial. Wirt's prospects, which a year ago were matter of derision, are now clearly, no longer a subject of scorn or jest. Nationally speaking, Anti Masonry is *fal lal*—it, (Anti-Masonry,) will have nothing to act upon. Wirt is a man of abilities. He is wise, civilized, and enlightened, and compared to Jacksonism, his rule will be as the refreshing Hesperian to the Simoom.

☞ Henry Clay or Wm. Wirt, will be President of the United States, after the 4th of March next. Mark the end of it. *Richmond Whig.*

Mr. Wirt's Opinion of Mr. Clay.—We have been informed, says the Huntingdon Courier, that Mr. Wirt, in conversation with a friend at Bedford, a few days since, remarked, that "should Mr. Clay be elected to the Presidency, we should have a splendid President and one in whose hands the interests of the country would be safe." This is magnanimous.

Two men from Georgia, with large quantities of the notes of the Bank of Macon, have been visiting our merchants and exchanging their Macon notes for United States Bank paper, at a discount of five per cent. After disposing of about two thousand dollars, they disappeared, and were not seen again by those with whom they had been dealing, until next day, when they were caught by several gentlemen who had started the night before in pursuit. From the fact that the notes were entirely new, and some of them in the sheet, it is not unfair, we think, to presume that the Bank *itself* has scattered agents through the country, to defraud the people.

Knoxville Republican, Aug. 15.

Insurrection at Pernambuco—Captain Kurtz, of the brig Lela, who left Rio Grande on the 23d July, informs the New York editors that a Brazilian brig arrived there a few days before, which after being fired upon and much cut up, had cut her cables and run from Penambuco in consequence of an insurrection of the negroes at that place, who were murdering the white inhabitants indiscriminately. The same information was brought by another vessel at Rio Grande. [We have no late direct advices from Pernambuco.]

Balt. Amer.

The Journal.

S LISBURY:

MONDA SEPTEMBER 24, 1832.

BEWARE!

☞ It ap rs from the expose of the "Committ of Ten," lately published, that they inten ortly to solicit signatures to a Memorial, to presented to Congress, requiring the tari w to be modified in such a manner as the orial dictates.

☞ We woul dvise our friends, for their own quiet, and others, for the sake of the peace of the cou y and their homes, to BEWARE!!! And less they wish to be caught in a gull-trap, t withhold their hands from such a paper, un it contains a clause *expressly* RENOUNCING LLIFICATION, as either inexpedient now at any *other* time; for we again express ou ost decided opinion, that Nullification is *T son*, and that any step towards it is an ince ion of Treason—that is, an attempt to commi reason against the laws and government of th United States. Against a reasonable, candi nd respectful memorial to Congress, asking further reduction of the tariff, at the same ime renouncing Nullification, we have not ght to say; but should this necessary sentime be omitted, it will be a "silence full of m ing," which will, in time, change into the di f unblushing nullification. By this you may te it. If refused, beware!—touch it not!

KNOWLEDG FOR THE PEOPLE.

The people of he United States, having the ordinary usiness of life to attend to, authorise, by ch osing by ballot at the polls,—a majori ruling,—such men as they may deem wise and worthy enough to legislate r them as their representatives, and authorised agents. These men assemb at Washington City once a year and form what is called the Congress of the United States. They are clothed with the authority of the people of the whole na on, to act under the constitution, in ma ing laws and regulating the governm nt of the whole Union. In support o our known principles,—the right of the majority to rule under the constitut on—and of the constitutionality of the tariff laws, the following is extracted from the constitution of the United States.

SECTION VIII.

The congress shall have power....

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Here is as explicit a grant of power to "*lay* and *collect* taxes, duties, imposts and excises," as words can give; but although this grant, is thus forcibly given, the same authority requires them to be "uniform throughout the United States." Now let us examine whether the tariff laws are uniform or not; for on this decision depends their constitutionality or unconstitutionality. Ask a nullifyer, if you have the chance, how much *more* duty is collected here on a bushel of salt, a pound of iron, a pound of sugar, or any other article which you can think of, than there is in any northern city? And he will tell you, if he tells you the truth, that it is the same sum at both places, and the same all over the Union; but then, if business does not interfere, he will undertake to "*explain*" how you pay this enormous tax that amounts to 375 wagon loads,—3000 lbs. to the load, of silver dollars—more than the free states pay in one year, and he will make you believe it, too, if you are silly enough to confide in his statements. But you must listen to him with a caution that almost amounts to distrust—he is a nullifyer. An atheist, with equal power of reasoning, with equal elegance, could plead with you, and convince you that there is no God, did not your common sense and familiarity with the matter, revolt at such unnatural wickedness. Considering then that the duties are one and the same thing in all parts of the Union, it follows of course that they are uniform and constitutional.

Having shown, to our satisfaction at least, that Congress has the right to make tariff laws, we shall further prove, by the constitution, that congress has the right to have them executed.

Here follow articles 14th and 17th of the same section, under the head, *Congress shall have power*—

14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper, for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution, in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.

To say more to prove the constitutionality of the Tariff is needless. If facts carry conviction to any mind, they abound. We have given a sufficient number of them; and if they are not enough, we may resume the subject hereafter. The people want much light on the subject, and if they will profit by it, they shall have it.

GOVERNMENT.

There is not a body, animate or inanimate, nor atom of any description, whatever, existing in the wide and unbounded expanse of creation, that is not necessarily governed by some laws. If by day we look down upon the habitation of the ants which we trample under our feet unheeded, we there see order and government; and if by night we lift our eyes up to the starry decked canopy, the heavens, we there find order and government. If we turn our attention a moment to human nature, considering its great depravity and proneness to wander from the path of rectitude, we there find the necessity of government. Therefore, it appears plainly that government is indispensable. If government is thus necessary, there must be certain governors, governing principles and properties, as the case may be. Inanimate bodies are governed by principles and properties, by invisible action or agency, which may with great propriety be said to exist with the creator; but animate rational creatures must be governed by principles, properties and visible governors or agents. Now the question arises, who shall govern by making governors? Americans, who know the value of a good government by a fair trial, will readily answer that a majority of the people of any commonwealth have the right, and the only just right, to rule the said commonwealth, and that a community of commonwealths formed into an entire one for the benefit of government and protection, must be governed by the same principles, as long as they severally remain a component part of the said community.

If the above theory is correct, all those who deny the *right of the majority* to rule a community, are anarchists and nullifyers; but if it is absurd, then are those who contend that the *minority* has the right to resist the government of the *majority*, the real Simon Pures of our political world.

The editor of the Carolinian, to ridicule the idea of the right of the majority, made a sentence or two of ours, which he tore from their context, his subject. It is as follows:—

"Our government is based on the only just principle of government, *the right of the majority to rule the whole so long as the Union hangs* together," &c.

Not wishing to tax our readers with the trouble of re-examining the Journal to find the article in question, we will republish the little paragraph from the middle of which the foregoing was taken. The reader will find, on examination, that when deprived of this little extract, the remainder becomes nonsense—the most convicting proof that he did not use it fairly, even if it contained any thing objectionable:

"Is an unconstitutional law binding on any State by any other obligation than that of mere *expediency*? If this be so, then a state could constitutionally nullify an unconstitutional law. But who is to judge of this law? Our government is based on the only just principle of government---*the right of the majority* to rule the whole, so long as this Union hangs together---and a single state, or the minority of the states, have no right to pass upon the unconstitutionality of a law of the United States, which a constitutional number of the states declare to be right."

That both may be fully heard and understood, we will not pursue the course of the Carolinian in quoting from us, but will give all the remarks that he made strictly in relation to the above. He says:—

"*If* this be not claiming for Congress *absolute power*, we know not what is. What in the name of common sense was the CONSTITUTION made for? *If* the MAJORITY of Congress have a right to *rule* as they please without any regard to the constitution, to set it aside whenever it suits them, then our fore-fathers might have saved themselves the trouble of establishing it, and, in a dozen words, have fixed the whole business. Instead of a little volume they could have written these words---"A majority of Congress shall have power to rule the whole so long as this Union hangs together."

"*If*," &c. Here comes the ground of argument, upon the "ifs," as usual. Yes "*if* this be not claiming for *Congress*," &c. Now where did he find *Congress* mention-ed in the article? Or what did he find alluding to congress farther than congress was connected with the majority of the people of the commonwealth. Judge, reader! The right of the majority we still contend for, and whenever we abandon this principle, and set up the claims of the minority to that power which the majority ought of right to hold, we shall be what Johnson, Walker, Webster, and a host of others learn the world to call *nullifyers*.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

CHARACTER OF GEN. JACKSON.

ANY THING--EVERY THING--NOTH[illegible]

ILLUSTRATED BY PRECEPTS AND PRACTICE.

Precept 1. In the year 1820, [illegible] President of the United States should [illegible] make *Party* a test in appointing office but it should be his chief care to ex[illegible] guish the monster *Party*.

Practice. In 182[illegible] the President "re[illegible] wards his friends, and punishes his enemies." The spoils of the opposing pa[illegible] are the exclusive property of the [illegible] tors!

Precept 2. Members of congress s[illegible] not be appointed to any office, [illegible] Government, during the time [illegible] they are elected, or within [illegible] thereafter; for then it woul[illegible] forecast to perceive, tha[illegible] would become the order [illegible]

Practice. In 1829, four Sec[illegible] retaries, the Attorney General, [illegible] Foreign ministers, besides [illegible] tors of the revenue, and [illegible] Judges, were appointed w[illegible] members of Congress, du[illegible] for which they were el[illegible] shortly after the time had e[illegible] go, corruption has become the [illegible] the day.

Precept 3. In 1829, no man [illegible] office, longer than four years, [illegible] becoming careless, corrupt and incompetent, and the President in particular should not be eligible to be elected [illegible] second term.

Practice. In 1831, Gen. Jackson [illegible] clares himself a candidate for re-election, & directs all his pensioned Editors to declare, that no other man is fit for that office; in 1832, they are instructed to declare that *he was born to command*, and by implication, *all others are bound to obey*.

Precept 4. In 1829, Gen. Jackson took a most solemn oath, to support the constitution of the United States, and faithfully to execute the Laws of the country; and consequently, all treaties made, to be made, with other nations.

Practice. In 1830 & '32 he officially declares his opinion to be, that a long existing Treaty made with the Cherokee Indians, is unconstitutional, and inexpedient; and positively refused, and still refuses, to comply with its provisions when infringed by what he chooses to call, the Sovereign and Independent State of Georgia.

Precept 5. The task of *reform*, is inscribed on the list of executive duties, in legible characters; and particularly the abuse, which has brought executive patronage in conflict with the freedom of elections.

Practice. To write and frank circulars, recommending a partizan newspaper, the *Globe*, to public patronage; to frank letters begging a renomination of himself, as a candidate for a second term to tax office holders a percentage on their salaries, to support electioneering clubs, and partizan newspapers; to have other public papers, documents and letters of business, crowded out of the public mail, to make room for the *Globe*, single and extra; to direct his partizans to elect Martin Van Buren Vice President, for the purpose of insulting the Senate for not confirming his nomination.

Precept 6. The system of Internal Improvement, by the Federal Government, has been so long practised, that it has become part and parcel of the Constitution, or, at least, one of the conceded powers of Congress.

Practice. Internal Improvement is unconstitutional: because not expressly named in the constitution among the enumerated powers and obligations of Congress: because an appropriation had

e that the President thought in- t: because it might prevent the debt from being paid off during inistration; and the appropria- not for national purposes: be- as to be expended in a single an appropriation was shortly sanctioned for the improve- ck Creek; a stream unknown Geography.

7. To demand nothing but ht, and concede nothing that

To demand of the Senate a of all appointments to of- President may make, and nate refuses its assent, con- intments by the President's ority.

cepts and such is the Jackson, as shown by ments and other pub- J. W. Webb says, credit their own wit- w contemptible he r therefore insists th of the foregoing s therefrom the fol-

Jackson has no to govern his con-

r does not know is, or thinks his of its provisions,

ce, his promise, entirely disre- they come in wishes of his prospect of his

so liable to r to thaw and to be a Pres-

isregards his as cheat the

are too way- his reason or

rendered the g of and judgment keepi ander who has the on flattery, and clouded sophistry.

KENYON.

FO RNAL.

The Edito stern Carolin an undertakes e author of the communic Journal of the 10th instant, tator,' and makes is old t ome disclosure of is true According to his ever is not entirely a- ble, contemptible for his ." ever much he may tter or hear disagreea- ectator deems it neces- ding his assumed con- ted personal knowledge, in his hearing, or t, if he likes the expression

d these are, that the Spectator is as and perhaps as advantageously, wn at a distance, and at a greater ance than the "most talented" Edi- himself; that the evasion of "con- ptible" is too old an invention to es- ridicule from every one who has partizan newspapers for the las ed years; that the owl assumes a y, which all other birds, (if they speak) would call stupid inso-

SPECTATOR.

eting of citizens opposed to the re-elec- n. Jackson, was held in the Court- ckford, Surry county, on Tuesday, ptember. The meeting was or- appointment of Henry P. Poin- Chairman, William Birch and Assistant Chairmen, and Joseph ry.

the meeting was then explain- d lucid manner by James R. a committee consisting of nderson, Richard C. Puryear, Nicholas L. Williams, John siah Cowles, appointed to expressive of the opinion ho having retired a short following preamble and

sting the present situa- what it was but a few administration of our not but perceive that the moral and political standing of our Government has depreciated; that the ties which heretofore have bound the Union together are becoming relaxed, and threaten its destruction; and that the political virtue of the earlier and better days of the Republic is fast degenerating into a mercenary contest for place and power; and

Whereas, We cannot but attribute this melancholy result to the misrule of Andrew Jackson, who, by making the offices of the Government the reward of devotion to his will, and the deprivation thereof the punishment of those who dared to be independent, regardless of the honesty and long services of those dismissed or the infamy of those rewarded—has given fearful precedent to that train of events by which public opinion is gradually sapped and placed in the scale of "executive patronage;" that he has, in the exercise of a constitutional right, taken the single and high responsibility of interdicting the existence of a National Bank, when benefits were felt and acknowledged throughout the Union, thereby exhibiting a total want of regard for the general good when in collision with his own will; that he has in that veto promulgated doctrines directly at war with the fundamental principles of our government, in attempting to overthrow an independent Judiciary, the best safeguard of our liberties, by asserting that every officer of the Government is to judge the constitution as he believes it, setting up their individual whims and prejudices against the solemn opinion of the adjudged expounders of the constitution; and that he has further evinced contempt for that Institution; and with a silence "*full of meaning*" has encouraged the State of Georgia to disobey the mandate of that tribunal, thereby inducing her to add strength to the destructive doctrine of Nullification in South-Carolina, by adding Georgia experience and example to the theory of South-Carolina; and, furthermore, not content with assailing the dignity of the Senate through a prostituted press, when they dared to dissent from his nomination, although the constitution expressly says, appointments shall be made with their advice and consent, the has shown in the appointment of Samuel Gwinn (among others) to a Land Office in Mississippi, a disposition to wave the spirit and the letter of that instrument, and construe for himself, that the president is sole supreme in appointments. Finally, he has shown himself in the progress of affairs, the passionate leader of a Party, and not as his letter to Mr. Monroe promised.

Be it therefore Resolved, That we view the reelection of Andrew Jackson President of these United States, as destructive to the best interests of our country, and that we will use all honorable endeavors to defeat the same.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Josiah Cowles, Richard C. Puryear, Doct. Pleasant Henderson, Thomas Wright, Joseph Williams and John Wright, be appointed to meet the committees from the other counties in this district, at Wilkesborough on Tuesday next, to nominate an Elector for this district opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

Resolved further, That the foregoing resolutions and preamble be published in the Carolina Watchman and Catawba Journal.

HENRY P. POINDEXTER, *Ch'n.*
WM. BIRCH, } *Assistant Ch'n.*
JOHN WRIGHT, }
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

The delegates appointed from the counties of Surry and Iredell, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for this district to support HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, as President, and JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, as Vice-President, of the United States at the ensuing election, assembled at the Wilkesboro' Hotel, in the town of Wilkesborough, on Tuesday, the 11th of September, and being joined by a number of the citizens of Wilkes and Ashe counties friendly to said election, the meeting was organized by calling to the chair Gen. WILLIAM LENOIR, and appointing JAMES R. DODGE, Esq. secretary.

A committee consisting of Col. Thomas Calloway of Ashe, P. Houston of Iredell, John Wright and Josiah Cowles of Surry, and James R. Dodge of Wilkes, being appointed, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we most sincerely have the greatest confidence in the integrity and talents of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, and that we will support him at the next election for President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have the same reliance upon the integrity and talents of JOHN SERGEANT, of Pennsylvania, and that we will support him at the next election for Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we have great confidence in Major JOHN FINLEY, of Wilkes county, and nominate him as the Elector for the said Ticket in this district.—We recommend him to the support of the citizens of the State as Elector for this disirict at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, Raleigh Register, and other papers friendly to the cause.

WILLIAM LENOIR, *Chairman.*
JAMES R. DODGE, *Secretary.*

A meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY as next President of the United States, was held in Charlotte, on Tuesday, the 28th ot August, for the purpose of choosing delegates to represent the county of Mecklenburg in the Convention to be held on the succeeding day for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be placed on the Clay Ticket, for the district composed of Lincoln, Mecklenburg and Cabarrus counties.

On motion, Henry Foster was called to the Chair, and F. L. Smith was requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by William Davidson, Esq. the following persons were appointed delegates, viz; Wm. L. Davidson, Esq. Andrew Grier, Esq Doct. M. Dougherty and F. L. Smith.

On motion, Col. John H Davidson, Henry Foster, Esq. William Davidson, Esq. and Dr. Joseph McKnitt Alexander were selected as a committee of correspondence for the county of Mecklenburg.

On motion of James H Blake, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be puplished in the Miners' and Farmers' Journal and the Yadkin and Catawba Journal.

HENRY FOSTER, *Ch'n.*
F. L. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

NOTICE.

A public meeting will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday of the next Superior Court, to take into consideration the state of public affairs. All those in favor of a reduction of the Tariff and OPPOSED to *nullification* and *disunion*, are respectfully requested to attend.

A. G. CARTER,	A. GRAHAM,
G. FOSTER,	M. BROWN.
R. M. PEARSON,	D. F. CALDWELL,
JAMES HUIE,	SAML. REEVES,
WM. F. KELLY,	E. YARBROUGH,
H. C. JONES,	S. SILLIMAN,
ALEXR. LONG,	JNO. A. MERONEY,
W. D. CRAWFORD,	G. W. BROWN,
ISAAC BURNS,	T. MULL, jun.
T. MULL, sen.	GEO. FRALEY,
T. McNEELY,	N. CHAFFIN,
A. W. BUIS,	JNO. BEARD, jr.
R. M. CLAYLAND,	T. L. COWAN,

We, the Grand Jury of Rowan county, at August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, approve the above notice, and ercommend it to the attention of our fellow-citizens:

W. CHUNN, *For'n*,	J. G. KNOX,
S. CULBERTSON,	J. LIPPARD,
J. YOUNG,	F. HOLSHOUSER,
A. SACHLERE,	W. COWAN, jr.
P. ALBRIGHT,	W. HOWARD,
J. FILE,	D. DAWALT,
J. ERWIN,	J. HALL,
	J. H. PATTERSON.

August 24, 1832.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county, will be held at the Court-House in Concord, on Saturday, the 22d instant, to which all those in our county, friendly to the preservation of this UNION, are respectfully invited.

W. C. MEANS,	J. MISENHOWER,
J. MOORE,	J. BARRIER,
G. MILLER,	J. SCOTT,
D. DRY,	J. SHINPOCK,
C. RINEHARDT,	P. BARRINGER,
J. YOURS,	D. STORKE,
J. PECK,	I. WILLIAMS.
J. BARRINGER,	J. HARKEY,
J. PHIFER,	J. G. SPEARS,

September 7, 1832.

We published in the American, some weeks ago, a translation of the decree of the Peruvian government declaring Callao a port of deposit. A translation of the same decree appears officially in the Washington Globe of yesterday. Despatches received at the Department of State from the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lima, also announce officially that the law prohibiting the introduction of flour, has been suspended, but its importation barrel, the sixth in specie, and the residue in Goverment paper.

Bleached cotton goods are also admitted on paying a duty of 90 per cent., one half in Government paper; and tobacco is also admitted at a duty of sixty pesos per quintal.

The same despatch represents the demand for American flour to be very small, in consequence of the introduction of wheat from Chili, at a comparatively low rate of duty. *Balt. Amer.*

We have been amused with a placard we have seen from the Postmaster of Opelousas, Louisiana, concering an abuse of the franking privilege by the Hon. H. A. Bullard, a Representative in Congress from that State—The Postmaster convicts the Member of Congress of attempting to send in the mail, as public documents, certain Marseillies vests, under waist coats, striped cotton socks for children, and other clothing.

Edgefield Carolinian.

The Plague of Fiery Serpents —The following is an extract of a letter dated Bassorah, the 24th of August 1831, and received in Calcutta by an Armenian gentleman:—"Almost every country in these regions of the globe has been visited by a dreadful visitation of Providence. You must have been, long before this, informed of the many calamities that have befallen the devoted city of Bagdad, and the places adjacent to it. News has also been received from Hannadan, or the ancient Ecbatana, of the occurrence of another natural calamity in that place. The city is described to be literally infested with a species of fiery serpents, the bite of which is followed by immediate madness, which in a very short time terminates in the death of the sufferer. The streets of the town are said to be choked with dead bodies. which are fed upon by dogs and jackals! The inhabitants are seized with consternation and trepidation, not knowing where to fly from the anger of the Almighty.

Ind. Gaz. Dec. 23.

The Editor of the Charleston Gazette says, the great evil in his State is, that they have too many great men: "For example: At this moment we have here in this small State, great men enough to fill every department of the Federal Government; Executive Legislative and Judicial! In fact—we have enough to answer all the public expectations of all the States—and then would have some to spare *to the Dutch!* What is to be done in this most "despotic most tyrannical" state of our affairs—Why "resist"—at the Cannon's mouth!"

What a relief it would be to South Carolina, and to the Union, if some half dozen or so of these gentlemen could be transported.

Snow on the 26th August.—The Portland Courier states that the White Mountains in Maine were covered with snow on the 26th August several inches deep.

More Snow.—The Farmington (Maine) Yeoman says the town of Strong was visited by a snow storm on Saturday the 25th of August.

Mortality among free blacks.—The Baltimore Patriot says that of 178 deaths which occurred in that city in one week, 78 were of colored persons; 75 of whom were *free!* The extraordinary mortality among this class of people, is attributed to their dissoluteness and imprudent use of unwholesome fruit.

Business.—It has been several months [says the Fayetteville Observer] since we have seen so may wagons in town at one time, as were here yesterday. The good prices of Wheat and Flour, with which most of them were laden, account for such an unusual appearance at this season of the year. We are requested to state, that a very large quantity of Salt, and of Groceries generally, have been received by the merchants lately.

Married,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Tabler, Mr. *Thomas Atwell*, to Miss *Ann Woodson*.

In this town, on Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Tabler, Mr. *Charles Peeler*, to Miss *Elizabeth Miller*.

Died,

At Halifax Court-House, Va. on the 13th instant, after a severe and lingering illness, Mr. JOHN MURPHY, jr. of this town, aged 18 years.

In Raleigh, on the 3d instant, after a painful and protracted illness of many months, Doctor STERLING WHEATON.

At Chapel Hill, on the morning of the 10th instant, Mr. JAMES N. NEAL, son of Mr. James Neal, of Chatham county, and a member of the Senior Class in the University of North-Carolina.

A Lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, active and intelligent, wanted as an apprentice to the printing business, if application be made soon at this office.

Salisbury, September 22, 1832.

REMOVAL.

HUIE & CADE

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their

STOCK OF GOODS

to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and price Goods, as *bargains* will be given. The usual credit will be given to punctual dealers.

Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Tow Cloth, Linsey, &c. will be taken in exchange for GOODS. Our friends will find a convenient place to hitch their horses, in a lot between our store and the Shoe Store of Mr. Thomas Mull, jr. which is next door.

Salisbury September, 1832.—406tf.

Public sale, nine months credit

ON MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1832.

THE subscriber, intending shortly to move to the western country, will sell on his premises (about two miles south of Neely's Mill, on the Concord Road,) all his Crop, consisting of a good crop of Corn, some other grain, and provender; Cattle, good Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other property too tedious to mention. Any persons wishing to purchase before the time of sale, may be accommodated by applying to the subscriber.

JNO. D. SWANN.

Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

IMPORTERS, NO. 88, WATER-STREET,

OFFER for sale, a complete and large assortment of GOODS in the above line, ree from any combination or tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the same by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and the skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the city this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
88, Water-street, New-York,
New-York, August 2, 1832. 9t413

Writs, Subpœnas, Executions, both County and Superiorcourt, on hand at present. The supply of blanks will probably be more complete than heretofore.

NEW
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
Call and Buy Cheap!

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and opening at his store in Concord, and also at his residence ten miles east of Concord, a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

direct from Philadelphia, and selected with much care from the latest importations; which, in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment very large and complete—among which are:—

British, French, India and Domestic Dry Goods, suited for the present and approaching season.
Superfine blue, black and brown Cloths.
Do. mulberry, green and olive do.
Do. mixt, drab and Petersham.
Sattinetts, Flannels and Baizes.
Rose, duffle and point Blankets.
Black and colored Merinos.
Circassians and Bombazetts.
Gentlemen's camblet and plain Cloaks.
Ladies' Plaid and Circassians.
Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

Leghorn, Dunstable and Merino Bonnets.

BOOKS, SADDLES, &c.

A good assortment of carpenter's tools.
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.
Chloride of Lime.
Together with a general assortment of Hardware, and Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware.
Cotton Bagging, and Bale Rope.
Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Salt, Iron, &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for *CASH*, or country produce; or to punctual dealers only. He invites the public to call and examine the goods, hear prices, &c.

N. B. He solicits those indebted to him by accounts or notes, to make some exertions to pay this season. The highest price will be given for *gold* in payment of debts, in goods, or in cash.

P. BARRINGER.

Concord, Sept. 11, 1832.—9t413

ALEXANDER & COWAN

ARE now receiving, and opening at their old stand, a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of almost every article kept in stores, selected with great care by one of the firm, in New York and Philadelphia. All of which, they will sell at the very lowest prices, for which goods of the same quality can be had in this section of the country. They feel grateful to their friends and the public, for their liberal share of patronage so long continued, and hope that by strict attention and plain dealing, still to merit a due proportion of the same.

All are invited, to call and examine their goods, hear prices, and select if they suit them.

Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. will be taken in exchange, also, any quantity of flax seed.

Statesville, Sept. 6th, 1832.—3t407

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1832.

KIAH P. HARRIS vs. George Furr. Ex parte petition for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, George Furr, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our said court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered accordingly.

Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1832, and the 56th year of our Independence.

P. B. BARRINGER, *C. M. E.*

6t410

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1832.

JOSEPH McKNIGHT, and others. Petition for sale of Land. Pursuant to an Order of the Superior Court of Equity, held for Iredell county, at Spring Term, 1832, I will sell, on the premises, that tract or parcel of land on which the Rev. James McKnight, lived, adjoining the Lands of Jos. McKnight, Robert Sloan, and others, containing by estimation 266 acres, more or less. Said sale will take place on the 6th day of October next, on the premises aforesaid, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber. Terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOHN MUSHAT, *C. M. E.*

August 17th, 1832.—3t407

William Roane,

WISHING to vest his property in North Carolina in Lands in the fartWest, for the benefit of his children, out of he din of *Nullification, Revolution* or *Rebellion*, offers for sale his

HOUSES & LOTS IN MORGANTON.

His dwelling is the most modern built, fashionable and comfortable of any residence for a private family in Morganton. He offers a great bargain for *Cash*, or good paper on short credit. His price will be what the property was worth before the rise of the last 3 or 4 years; although real estate is worth from 50 to 100 per centum what it was then. He offers, also, a small piece of Land, adjoining town, for fire-wood. The public will take notice, that the value of property is advancing in and about Morganton, being in the centre of the gold region. CASH would do great things.

8t405p

Constable's Warrants,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

A PASSAGE IN LIFE—THE BRIDAL.

He stood before the altar ; and a shade
Of darkness for a moment crossed his brow,
And melted into beauty on his lips ;
And a slight tremor thrilled him, as the blood
Came boiling to his forehead—and sunk back,
And rushed like lava to his burning cheek.
But this was over--and the confidence
Of manhood was upon him ; and he stood
Erect, in pride and nobleness, before
The minister of the Most High God—a man,
Hoary and tremulous, and bowed with years.
And she, the loved, the beautiful stood up
Beside the chosen one : and meekly bent
Her half-closed eyes upon her swelling breast:
And on her temples slept a raven tress,
Shading the beautiful veins that melted thro'
Like amethysts half hidden in the snow.
And loveliness hung around her, like a soft
And silvery drapery. And pain and sin,
And sorrow's discipline, on her fair brow
Had no abiding place. The various shades
Of sorrow and gladness came and went
With almost every pulse, like the uncertain
And silent memory of forgotten dreams.
They stood together--& their heads were proud
His of his nobleness, *her's of him !*
The Holy Father offered up a prayer,
That happiness in after time might be
The guardian of their love---and that the star
That rose so beautiful and cloudless now,
Might light their years of trial, and go down
Calmly, as it rose---and they were wed.

Here endeth this fair picture. Time wore on,
And they commingled with the callous world,
And slept, and were forgotten. Others came
And filled their places at the social hearth ;
They too have passed away. And ever thus
Time silently goes on his ceaseless round,
Unnoticed and unknown ; and human kind
Are but the puppits, moved about at will,
And lain within the dreamless sepulchre,
To wait the coming of that far off day,
When the enfranchised spirit shall awake,
And burst the cerement of the humid grave,
And live and be immortal !

VARIETY,

Mixing together profit and delight.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

To you, my young friends, I would address myself, in the language of deep and earnest interest. You are now at like spring among the seasons, redolent of beauty and freshness, and giving fair promise of the rich fruits of maturer years. Take heed the young blossoms be not blighted. Call to mind the countless advantages which have been bestowed on you—reflect upon the anxious solicitude of the fathers who wait to see you the object of their pride, as well as the sources of their happiness—remember the cares, the exertions, the almost heart-breaking anxiety of the mothers who have guided your infant feet to the threshhold of the temple of knowledge, and then press forward "in the race set before you." You are entering upon a noble career. The pure, and elevated, and holy duties which are peculiarly a woman's, will soon claim your undivided attention. Let me pray you, therefore, so to discipline your hearts, so to cultivate your minds, so to purify your spirits, now, during the unbroken leisure of youth, that the hour of trial may find you 'with your lamps trimmed and burning.' You have begun well—go on then in the same course, and remember that "of those to whom much is given, much will be required ;" and that genius and knowledge, while they lay claim to the highest honors which men can bestow, also bear with them the highest responsibilities both to God and man. Science is now opening to you her richest stores of honor, and usefulness ; and the prayers of parents and friends are following you, when you are utterly unconscious of them. Pause then—in the cool fresness of the morning of life, before you wax faint in the noonday heats—pause and form for yourselves the noble resolutions which should direct your future life. Look back through the shadowy vista of past years, and behold what are the foundations of the most lasting honors of men. Look forward, with the eye of faith, to the glories of the promised land ; and while you weigh well the different results of moral conduct, take heed that you "keep your hearts with all diligence, for out of them are the issues of life." Form your taste on the classics, and your principles on the book of all truth. Let the dawn of your being be hallowed by that pure devotion, which is ever an offering of a "sweet smelling savor" to the bounteous giver of all good.—Let the first fruits of your intellect be laid before the altar of *Him* who breathed into your nostrils the breath of life, and with that breath your immortal spirit ; and while your life furnishes the most striking illustration of the benefits of education, let it be your care so to persevere unto the end that it may be said of each, in her own peculiar sphere, "Many daughters have done virtuously but thou excellest them all."

Mrs. Embury.

RULES FOR THE LADIES.

1. Marry not a *profane* man : because the depravity of his heart will corrupt your children and embitter your existence.

2. Marry not a *gambler*, a *tipler*, or a hunter of taverns ; because he who has no regard for himself will never have any for his wife.

3. Marry not a man who makes it a practice to attend *horse races, frolics, &c.* because he who sees no harm in doing this will soon see no harm in taking a dram, and he who sees no harm in taking a dram, will soon see no harm in doing still worse things.

4. Marry not a man who makes *promises* which he never peforms ; because you can never trust him.

5. Marry not a man whose *actions* do not correspond with his *sentiments* ; because the passions have dethroned reason, and he is preparing to commit every crime to which an evil nature unrestrained can instigate him. The state of that man, who regards not his own ideas of right and wrong is deplorable, and the less you have to do with him the better.

6. Marry not a man who is in the habit of running after *all* the girls in the country ; because the affections are continually wavering—and therefore never can be permanent.

7. Marry not a man who *neglects* his business ; because if he does so when single, he will be worse when married.

CHIT CHAT.

Sambo.—Well Clem, how you seem to sagatiate dis lubby wedder ?

Clem. Oh dont't know Sambo—needer don't I know how you can call dis boistering day, *lubby* wedder : why I hearn my darter Phillissina say dat her precepter at de 'cadamy, say dat yisterday the stronometor was 490 degrees above oven or blood heat, and now today it's down parallel to Zeno.

S. De Laud ! is it ! den we must look for a great infliction in de lotmosphere, wedder, participates some prodigious effect on de compeneal body, as de lawyers say.

C. Dat's mortal fac ! may be dese suffusions of de wedder will pressuade de Cogger a Morgus to come over dis way from Europe.

S Is it in Europe, why I tout it wur in England.

C. Well and is'nt Europe de chief town in Ingland ! I 'pose you never tuddy lography nigga.

S No ! I nebba meginated dat 'twas worf my intention to learn dat, darefore I entirely neglected it, but talking of dis Coggera, do you think it will come yer ?

C. I don't know adzactly—some gempamen ob my 'quaintance, hab 'siderated de matter, and dey 'ribe to de 'clusion, dat dar was 5 changes out of 4 against it.

Anecdote of Henry Clay.—The following well told anecdote of Mr. Clay is from the Harpers' late publication.

A few years since, shortly after the agitation of the famous compensation bill in Congress, Mr. Clay, who voted in favor of this bill, upon returning home to his constituents, found a formidable opposition to his re-election. After addressing the people from the hustings, previous to the opening of the poll, he stepped down into the crowd, where he met an old influential friend of his, named Scott, one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and, of course, in his young days, a great huntsman. This gentleman, stepping up, addressed Mr. Clay as follows : 'Well, well, Harry, I have been with you in six troubles ; I am sorry I must now desert you in the seventh ; you have voted for that miserable compensation bill ; I must now turn my back upon you.' 'Is it so, my friend Scott ? Is this the only objection ?' 'It is.' 'We must get over it the best way we can. You are an old huntsman ?'—'Yes.' 'You have killed many a fat bear and buck ?' 'Yes.' 'I believe you have a very good rifle ?' 'Yes as good a one as ever cracked.' 'Well did you ever have a fine buck before you, when your gun snapped ?' 'The like of that has happened.' 'Well, now, friend Scott, did you take that faithful rifle and break it all to pieces on the first log you came to, or did you pick the flint and try it again ?' The tear stood in the old man's eyes.—The chord was touched. 'No, Harry, I picked the flint, and tried her again ; and I'll try you again ; give me your hand' We need scarcely say that the welkin rung with the huzzaing plaudits of the bystanders. Clay was borne off to the hustings and re-elected.

RAPIDITY OF TIME.

Swiftly glide our years—they follow each other like the waves of the ocean.—Memory calls up the persons we once knew, the scenes in which we once were actors ; they appear before the mind like the phantoms of a night vision. Behold the boy, rejoicing in the gaiety of his soul ; the wheels of time cannot move too rapidly for him—the light of hope dances, in his eyes—the smiles of expectation play upon his lip—he looks forward to long years of joy to come—his spirit burns within him when he hears of great men and mighty deeds—he wants to be a man—he longs to mount the hill of ambition, to tread the path of honor, to hear the shouts of applause. Look at him again—he is now in the meridian of life—care has has stamped its wrinkle upon his brow—disappointment has dimmed the lustre of his eye—sorrow has thrown its gloom upon his countenance—he looks back upon the waking dream of his youth, and sighs of their futility—each revolving year seems to diminish something from his little stock of happiness, and he discovers that the season of youth when the pulse of anticipation beats high, is the only season of enjoyment. Who is he of the aged locks? His form is bent and he totters—his footsteps move more rapidy towards the tomb—he looks back upon the past—his days appear to have been few, and he confesses that they were evil—the magnificence of the great is to him vanity—the hilarity of youth, folly—he considers how soon the gloom of death must overshadow the one and disappointment end the other—the world presents little to attract and nothing to delight him—still, however, he would linger in it—still he would lengthen out his days—though of 'beauty's blossom,' of 'fancy's flash,' of 'music's breath,' he is forced to exclaim, 'I have no pleasure in them.' A few years of infirmity, insanity and pain must consign him to idiocy or the grave—yet this was the gay, the generous, the high-souled boy, who beheld his ascending path of life strewed with flowers whithout a thorn. Such is human life—but such cannot be the ultimate destinies of man.

Equitable Arbitration.......In the days of primeval innocence and simplicity, among the Germans in the beautiful vale of the Mohawk, the laws were administered by Chris John Staring, the first Justice of the Peace after the revolution, in the town of German-flatts. This gentleman was the worthy magistrate who signed the far famed "Yankeee pass."—One of the first suits brought before Justice Staring was that of Stuffle Bellinger vs. Jacobus Diefendorff. It was an action for a tresspass—the charge being that a pig belonging to the said Jacobus, had been rudely thrusting his nose among the garden stuffs of the said Stuffle. The fact was clearly proved, and after due deliberation, the magistrate gave his opinion as follows :—" Mein shudgement ish dat Kobus Diefendorff shall gif his big to Stuffle to pay for the bunkins vot he spoilt ; and Stuffle shall gif me de big vor mein shudgement ; and the blaguy Konstable shall bay de cost."

Com. Advertiser.

Extraordinary Instance of Somnambulism.—A short time since a lady in Liverpool had a servant, who, upon coming down stairs every morning, found the fire lit, the kettle boiling, and all other things in a state of readiness. For some time she did not communicate this singular fact to any one, but at length she told her mistress, who immediately set to work to inquire about the matter. One morning she rose early and took her station in the parlour. After waiting a short time she saw her servant come into the room fast asleep, but dressed, and immediately proceed to perform her various occupations, which having effected, she went off to bed again. The next morning she repeated this extraordinary feat, when her mistress awoke her, showing who it was that performed her work for her.

Manchester Herald.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.—The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3mt417

MANSION HOTEL.

At the Corner of the Court House.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction. MARY ALLEMONG.

☞ The Office of the Northern and Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, is at the MANSION HOTEL

Salisbury, August 7, 1832.—6t405

SALISBURY Female Seminary.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at $7 per month. The price of tuition, per session, (five months) $10.50. Drawing and Painting $10; Music $20—paid in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGAR.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title' subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorised and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work · All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

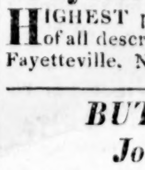
The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change :

'Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent of hte Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province : nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price $1.25 per annum.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville. N. C.

BUTCHERING ! !
John I. Shaver



WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

June 16, 1830. 213tf

Prospectus of [illegible]

ATKINSO[illegible] CASKET

OR

LITERATURE, W[illegible]

A MONTH[illegible]

Each number conta[illegible] letter press, embe[illegible] plate, and severa[illegible] more pieces of m[illegible] end of the year [illegible] to which an ele[illegible] general index a[illegible]

THE number[illegible] which have [illegible] the faithfulness [illegible] er in fulfiling his [illegible] respect to their [illegible] those at all acquai[illegible] his true character. The constantly [illegible] ed on the CASKET [illegible] to make conside[illegible] work. Its typogr[illegible] changed for the be[illegible] much enriched. [illegible] now proposed [illegible] to typographical [illegible] the quality of the [illegible] and the tents, by any oth[illegible] asserts it to be the ch[illegible] kind in the country.

The facilities for [illegible] for this work have [illegible] Some of the best [illegible] rope are regularl[illegible] CASKET, as well [illegible] riodicals. From [illegible] much care. To [illegible] *original matter*, [illegible] prosecute their l[illegible] bute to advance [illegible] our own country, [illegible] pensation to his co[illegible] to the support he [illegible]

In respect to th[illegible] pear in the work, [illegible] other periodical h[illegible] gant and expensiv[illegible] engravings general by the firs[illegible] artists, in suffer nothing by comparison [illegible] considerable item [illegible] the expe[illegible] and in one year ex[illegible] ceed the [illegible] lishing some periodicals, for [illegible] length of time, the subscription price [illegible] less than the CASKET. The [illegible] engravings will continue to be [illegible] Portraits of distinguished cha[illegible] the Newest Fashions, both of [illegible] and A-merica ; Views of American [illegible] particu-larly striking and interesting [illegible] Embroidering ; Foreign and [illegible] Archi-tecture ; Botanical Plants, and [illegible] subjects may be deemed cal[illegible] instruct interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtu[illegible] guard the thoughtless agains[illegible] to lead the youthful mind t[illegible] of those sublim[illegible] and all [illegible] which deeply affect his pr[illegible] taste for the ric[illegible] pleasing [illegible] joyments of [illegible] out induce[illegible] their pow[illegible] with subs[illegible] the publis[illegible] He is grati[illegible] to find no la[illegible] culated to d[illegible] to show vice [illegible] hideous [illegible] really is.

Due attenti[illegible] dote, Light Re[illegible] those *et ceteras* [illegible] labor of close study [illegible] standing, and give [illegible] more important [illegible]

Each number o[illegible] least one piece of [illegible] arranged expressly [illegible] the popu-lar and newest airs [illegible] command t[illegible] afford a judicious se[illegible]

Notwithstanding th[illegible] tures and the heavy [illegible] vings, given monthly [illegible] the publisher to inc[illegible] CASKET. When pa[illegible] furnished for twelve m[illegible] for $2 [illegible] $3 if not paid until the [illegible] gents at a distance remi[illegible] are entitled to a copy [illegible] for collections. Comple[illegible] and 1830, supplied to orde[illegible]

☞ Orders *free of postag*[illegible] attention. Persons at a [illegible] mail a safe conveyance for orderi[illegible] and enclosing remittances.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPTEMBER 1, 183[illegible]

The undersigned having re-establish[illegible] self in his former line of busines[illegible] convenient and spacious Stores for the [illegible] tion of Merchandize and Produce, off[illegible] services to the Public, as Factor and F[illegible] ng Agent. His extensive correspondence [illegible] all the European and American Markets [illegible] long experimental acquaintance with the [illegible] of Fayetteville, particularly with the [illegible] Trade, afford advantages which he [illegible] himself will when united to strict attention [illegible] care to him a reasonable portion of [illegible] especially the commands of his old friends and customers.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders [illegible] Henrietta Steam Boat Company [illegible] 10th instant, the subscriber was [illegible] President and Agent of the Company.

Having large and commodious W[illegible] in Campbellton, securely situated fr[illegible] will receive Country Produce free [illegible] f shipped in the Company's Boats, [illegible] wise, the usual rates of Storage will [illegible]

Country Merchants who may be [illegible] patronize said Company, may re[illegible] strictest attention being paid to the [illegible] and forwarding of Goods and M[illegible] from Fayetteville. And they [illegible] requested to instruct their co[illegible] direct all packges addressed [illegible] follows, viz : "To the Agent of the Hen[illegible] Steam Boat Company, Wilmington" [illegible] to avoid any difficulty which [illegible] a change of Agency. The [illegible] Fayetteville will be for [illegible] Rates of Freight will be [illegible] Steam Boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, [illegible]
Henri[illegible]

Fayetteville, July 16, 1832 [illegible]

Equity Blanks for sale he[illegible]